





## Classified Advertisements

(Advertisements under this head are charged for at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Cash with order. Copy sent to The Gazette with remittance will receive prompt attention.)

## FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—Storage warehouse. Will alter to suit tenant. Inquire Mack's Shoe Store. jn26w3

HORSES FOR SALE—A bay and a grey gelding, aged 4 and 5 years, gentle and well broke, for sale at a bargain. Enquire of Jos. Prodzinski, 1 1/2 miles south of Polonia. jn26w3

FOR SALE—Horse, weight about 1300 pounds. Inquire The Skalski Co. jn26w3

FOR SALE—Engraved cards and wedding stationery. We have a complete sample line of the latest styles and faces. Shall be pleased to show you our line. The Gazette. 15c for sale—Bundles of old newspapers, 5 cents each. Mandy for house cleaning. The Gazette office.

## FOR RENT.

OFFICES FOR RENT—Several rooms over Wisconsin State bank for rent. Enquire at the bank. n14

## WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Good wages, no laundry work. Mrs. J. W. Dunagan, 624 Main street. 11

WANTED—A good 160 to 320 acre farm, good for corn and cattle. Must take some land near Superior. Write E. H. Caulkins, Duluth, Minn. m22w7

## PIANO AND SONG RECITAL

Artistic Musical Treat Given by Miss Lillian Rivers' Pupils Last Thursday Evening

An annual event that is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by students, parents and many friends of the teacher is the piano and song recital given under the direction of Miss Lillian Rivers at her home on Center avenue. This year's musical treat took place last Thursday evening and was attended by a company of one hundred. The several spacious rooms were tastefully decorated with roses and wild flowers, while numerous flags lent a patriotic air to the scene. A large flag adorned the living room and several smaller ones were draped over the archways.

Only the more advanced pupils took part in the program, those who gave solo numbers being Alice Johnson, Florence Nelson, Ruth Holman, Martha Crueger, Marjory Johnson, Irene Wojak and Miss Rivers.

Class pins were awarded the Misses Johnson, Spindler and Silverman. Following are the several numbers rendered:

## Part I

1. Piano Duet—Fleurbaey, Wellesby, Lillian Rivers, Alice Johnson
2. Trio—My Lesson To-Day, Spaulding
3. A Lonely Flower, Christiani, Florence Nelson
4. Song—Maytime, Priscilla, Ruth Holman
5. Vocal Solo—Birds' Lullaby, Oehmler, Taking Dolly's Picture, Geibel, Florence Nelson
6. Myrtle Blossoms, Bocca, Martha Crueger
7. Dream Pictures, Risher, In Shadowland, Armstrong, Marjory Johnson
8. Trio—We are Fairies, Nevin, Dreams, Lynn, Phantoms, Matcalf
9. Vocal Duet—Passage Birds, Farewell, Hildach, Alice Johnson, Marjory Johnson
10. In Fond Remembrance, Morris, Serenade, Koelling, Pastorella, Lack
11. Quintet—A June Rhapsody, Daniels, The Elephant and the Chimpanzee, Sims, Presentation of Class Pins

## Part II

13. Forget Me Not, Macbeth, Caprice, Hunter
14. Vocal Solo—Springtime, Irene Wojak, Smith
15. Serenade, Victor Herbert, Romanza, Appassionata, Orth, Alice Johnson
16. The Celebrated Witches Dance, Paganini, Lillian Rivers
17. The Call, Riker, Pupils' Chorus

## THE SUGAR SITUATION

According to a ruling recently made by the national food administration, each person is limited to the purchase of three pounds per month and grocers have received positive instructions not to exceed this quota. A record is kept of all sales and these will be checked at intervals by the local or district food administrators.

Each and every patriotic person is expected to comply with this law and thereby assist in conserving the sugar supply. The present shortage is due to two causes, one being the excessively large demands made by allied nations to feed the fighting forces, and the other reason for scarcity is the result of forty-two million pounds being destroyed by U-boats.

## PATH OF DESTRUCTION IN TORNADO'S WAKE

Genuine Twister Passes Through Rich Farming Region of Portage and Wood Counties

PROPERTY LOSS THOUSANDS

Houses, Barns, Sheds and Other Buildings Razed, But Luckily No Loss of Life

A wide path of terror and destruction was spread by a tornado that passed through a rich farming region of Portage and Wood counties at about 3 o'clock last Wednesday evening, wrecking homes, barns and other buildings, uprooting trees, damaging crops and endangering the lives of a half dozen families.

The heaviest losses: John Lilly, town of Sherry, Wood county; upper part of barn wrecked, loss \$700; no insurance.

Anton Lang, town of Sherry; \$1,500 loss to large barn and silo; no insurance.

Leon Kruback, town of Sherry; \$1,000 loss to barn; \$100 insurance. G. J. Bulgrin, town of Carson, Portage county; house, barn and other buildings leveled to ground; automobile, machinery and other property badly damaged; loss \$8,000; \$2,000 insurance.

George T. Stashek, town of Carson; \$2,000 loss to dwelling, barn and other buildings; insurance \$700.

Jacob Skibba, town of Carson; loss to barns and other farm property \$6,000; no insurance.

More than thirty persons were directly in the path of the tornado, and all escaped with their lives. Most of them, warned of the approaching danger by the appearance of a great funnel-shaped black cloud, hurried from their homes and sought safety elsewhere. The only person injured to any extent was Mrs. G. J. Bulgrin, who, while lying flat in the yard near her home, was struck by a flying plank, inflicting a painful injury in left forearm. She also suffered from the shock.

The Bulgrin and Stashek families were left without a house or other building to live in, so complete was the destruction on those farms. The household goods were also demolished and clothing carried away or ruined. The plight of the Bulgrins is particularly sad. Through long years of toil they had built up one of the finest farms in the district, with complete and modern equipment of machinery. In so doing they had been forced to borrow money, but they were steadily reducing this encumbrance and looked to the future with confidence. Then came the tornado, and within a few minutes every building on the place was leveled to the ground and their contents strewn amidst the wreckage.

The family was taken in by kindly neighbors, their whole aspect of life changed from one of optimism to discouragement. Asked by a representative of The Gazette if they would rebuild, Mrs. Bulgrin expressed doubt. "If we only had a little with which to start on we could get along," she said. With a mortgage nearly as large as their total loss hanging over their heads, their financial condition is a burden that only the grimmest determination and years of hard labor can overcome.

The great cloud, which was visible for several miles around, rose up in Wood county and traveled in a broad and whirling course in a southeasterly direction at a rate of not more than eight miles an hour for a distance of approximately six miles. The first serious damage was at the Lilly farm, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Milladore, Wood county. Near the farm of Jacob Durst, in the town of Carson, some 4 1/2 miles southeast of Milladore, it seemed to lose its force, rise up in the air and disappear in space.

John Lilly, his wife and son, James, aged 23, were sitting on a porch at their home, resting after a day's labor just completed, when they saw the approaching cloud. The son hastened across the barnyard to close the barn doors, while Mr. and Mrs. Lilly entered the house. The attempt of the son to close the barn was only partly successful; he succeeded in closing the doors in that part of the barn used for the horses, but before he could reach the cattle section the wind was upon him. He started for the house with all speed, but had gone only a short distance across the yard when he was picked up by the great eddy of wind, lifted over a fence and dropped in the yard near the house. The barn, of frame construction, 36x80 feet in size, with 18-foot posts, was badly damaged, practically the entire roof being torn off. The building was also moved several inches on its foundation. Three calves, three horses and a colt were in the building, but escaped injury. The roof of an old log barn, 18x24 feet in size, was ripped off, but a considerable number of pigs and chickens inside this structure were unhurt. The family home, situated nearby, shook from the force of the wind, but was not damaged in the least.

About a quarter of a mile east of Lilly's is the farm of Anton Lang. Mr. Lang and son, Joseph, aged 27, were just finishing their day's work and were in the barn, caring for their four horses, when the cloud drew near. The barn was a substantial structure, 70x36 feet in size, with an 8-foot stone wall all around and above this a frame superstructure, with 12-foot posts. The frame portion was removed completely and spread in all directions by the wind. A corner of the stone wall was broken up, one of the pieces of stone striking Joseph Lang, slightly injuring one of his arms. A fine stave silo, 12 feet wide and 28 feet in height, was demolished. Mrs. Lang and daughter, Elizabeth, aged 16, were in the house when they saw the approaching cloud, which they said looked like smoke. The house was not damaged.

After striking the Lang barn, the tornado plowed through a fine grove of trees belonging to Mr. Lang, leaving a path of uprooted and broken off trees several hundred feet wide. Some of the trees uprooted were twelve and more inches in thickness and their upland roots carried with them great quantities of earth.

The Kruback place farm is located on the line between Wood and Marathon counties, about two miles southeast of the Lang farm and 1 1/4 miles from Milladore. Mr. and Mrs. Kruback and eight children were in the house, when they saw the whirling cloud moving toward them over a grove of trees. Their first impulse was to go into the cellar, but on second thought they decided to get outside and run for safety. They hastened down the road to the farm of Martin Reidle, a short distance south of their own, and took refuge in the barn. When the wind struck the Kruback place it wrecked completely a 32x36 frame barn and raised the roof from a log barn, 18x36. A horse that was tied in the log building was not hurt, but a binder, wagon and other property was damaged. The fact that the house escaped damage, except for destruction of the chimney, was due to one of those strange tricks of fate that almost invariably accompany tornadoes. The house is situated directly west of the site of the ruined frame barn, and is a large two-story structure. The wind circled around this to the north.

Directly across the road from the Kruback home, a little to the north, was the house and other farm buildings of G. J. Bulgrin, just over the line in the town of Carson, Portage county. Mr. and Mrs. Bulgrin and four children, William, aged 23, Margaret, 12, John 9, and Leonard, 8, were all at home. Mr. Bulgrin and the three boys were about to leave for a dip in Mill Creek, which crosses the road a little more than a mile south of their home, and were out in the yard when they caught sight of the approaching tornado. The father commanded the three youngest children and their mother to run down the road toward the Reidle farm, while he and his son hastened to close the barn doors. Mrs. Bulgrin ran only a short distance when her legs gave out. She was then in a grove of small willow trees a few hundred feet south of the house. Throwing herself to the ground she lay flat in the tall grass, while with her arms she clung to one of the trees. Mr. Bulgrin and eldest son joined her there and also lay flat on the ground, the former alongside his wife. Pieces of boards and timbers were flying all around, and one of them struck Mrs. Bulgrin in the arm, opening a wound that required 16 stitches to close. The others were unhurt, the three little children having passed out of the danger zone before the farm was struck.

The house, barn and various other buildings on the Bulgrin place were reduced to a mass of broken and twisted wreckage, not one of the structures escaping destruction. The barn, 114x45 feet, with cement floors and 8-foot stone wall up to the hay loft, represented the heaviest loss. Part of the stone wall was broken up, much like heavy sledge hammers had been used on it. The residence, which was in three sections, was not only totally wrecked, but, with its contents, was scattered for rods around. Only the kitchen floor remained in place, and that was stripped of every piece of wall. A shed 16x30 feet in size, near the barn, was blown to pieces, as were also a large silo and other small frame buildings. Two gas engines, a Chevrolet touring car purchased in the summer of 1917, silo filler and numerous other pieces of machinery were broken and bent. A driving horse that was in the barn was quite badly bruised and 33 ducks, 45 little chicks, a two-months' old calf, 33 chickens and four pigs were killed.

Four dozen eggs were in a basket in the house when the tornado struck. After the wind had passed, these eggs, not one broken, were found in the yard a hundred or more feet from the site of the house. An old duck that had stolen away to sit on a nest of eggs in some tall grass a hundred feet from the house, was found killed, but only one of the eggs was broken. A farm wagon, which stood near the barn, was lifted up and carried over fences five or six hundred feet and dropped into a field in two sections. Fields of barley and buckwheat were stripped of every thing except stalks and will be practically a total loss. A pump was drawn out of the ground and left twisted out of shape.

The farm of George T. Stashek is about a mile southeast of the Bulgrin place, and before striking there the tornado went through a beautiful forest, owned by Joseph Cherney, Sr., and Martin Konopa, destroying scores of fine trees over a wide path. Mr. Stashek and wife and two children, Sarah, aged 5 years, and Clement, 5 months, were in the house when they saw the big black cloud moving toward them. Mr. and Mrs. Stashek first rushed into the cellar with the children, but then seeing the whirling wind was headed directly for the house and traveling slowly, they ran upstairs again and outside, into a hay field on the Skibba farm across the way. Their house, which was of frame construction, 20x28 feet in size and of one story, was leveled to the ground, as was also a hay shed, 44x18, a barn, 24x16, and a stave silo. Two horses were tied in the barn, but broke away when the crash came and were later found in a field some distance away. The Stashek household goods were ground to pieces in the wreck of the building and scattered, with their clothing, all about the yard. A piano was included in the wreckage. A chicken coop and the frame of a new guthary Mr. Stashek was building were left but little damaged.

Jacob Skibba, owner of the next farm hit, is a resident of Junction City. The farm is operated by his son, Alex Skibba, who, with his wife and little daughter, Evelyn, aged 2, and an employee, John Klestinaki, was in the house. Seeing the tell-tale cloud moving toward them, they watched it for several minutes. Mr. Skibba said, then decided to go into the cellar. As the tornado drew nearer, they concluded it would be better to go outside, so all ran about 25 rods south from the house into a hayfield. They had hardly reached that field when there was great roaring and crashing, and when it was all over they found every building on the place, with the exception of the house, in ruins.

The chief loss here was the fine large barn, 36x100 feet, erected less

than a year ago. This barn had concrete walls, a foot in thickness, eight feet up from the ground, above which it was of frame construction, with 14-foot posts. This, with the silo standing alongside it, was almost totally destroyed. A part of the concrete walls remained, but most of this was wrecked and will have to be replaced when the structure is rebuilt. A calf that was in the barn was not hurt. An old log barn, one story in height, was likewise demolished; also a machine shed and granary combined, this building being 80 feet by 16, of frame construction, one story high. A rake, mower, two binders, disc, corn planter, cutter, top buggy, two sulky cultivators and other machinery were strewn about and left seriously damaged. The front porch was ripped cleanly off the house, and the materials with which it was built scattered rods away, in the fields. Five milk cans were carried two miles away. A dozen or more chickens were killed and an eight-acre field of growing corn so badly damaged that no attempt will be made to save it. Twenty sticks of 60 dynamite were in the granary, but did not explode. Had these exploded, the house would have been included in the wreckage. A pump was pulled up three feet and bent over.

There is a grove of trees on the Jacob Roth farm about a half-mile southeast of Skibba's. The tornado, when it reached that point, seemed to rise up into space and break up. The suction, however, served to lift up about a half foot one end of a large barn on the Jacob Roth farm nearby.

Bits of the wreckage from the tornado were found several miles away from its path, testifying to the wind's force. It was the first tornado on record in that vicinity, and needless to say the people there are hoping it will be the last.

## GLIMPSES INTO PAST

Happenings Mentioned in The Gazette Twenty-five and Ten Years Ago

July 5, 1893

Last Monday evening J. Henry Radtke of Milwaukee, and Miss Tina Ellis of this city, were married at the home of the bride on Church street, by Rev. R. H. Weller.

Eugene Lemma, who now has charge of the shipping department of the Rib River Lumber Co., at Rhinelander, spent several days in the city the first of the week, packing his household goods preparatory to moving to their new home.

Mrs. James Lamb passed away at her home on Water street, yesterday morning. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Annie Lucy Murphy, was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murphy and was in the 34th year of her age at the time of her death. Her husband and two children, Ada, 7 years and Walter, 5 years of age, survive her.

Large crowds helped to celebrate the fourth in our city. In the morning the parade took place, the best ever seen in Stevens Point, and was followed by a program of speaking and music on the public square. John H. Brennan was the orator of the day and L. R. Anderson read the Declaration of Independence. In the afternoon a tug of war was commenced between John Peickert, Fred Boston, Frank Tack, Fred Murray, John Rothman, Frank Bosworth, Carl Gunderson and Oscar Loberg, under command of Russell Walker on one side, and Louis Krembs, Emil Schmidt, Henry Johnson, Frank Glennon, Alex Ringness, Fred Carpenter, Leo Hirsch and Forest Grant under command of W. F. Collins, on the other. The first named team was declared the winner. A log a boat race between Oscar Loberg and Ed. Stuck was declared a draw and a boat race between Oscar Loberg and P. K. McMurray was won by the former. A two mile bicycle race between Harry Spaulding, Ole Virum and Louis Luce was won by the first named. Then followed a one mile race in which Fred Murray was first, L. R. Anderson second, Fred Spaulding third and Jos. Michaels fourth. A 200 yard foot race between Jos. Quinn, Frank Tack, Frank Blood, Jr., and N. F. Phillips, was won in the order in which their names appear, and a 100 yard foot race between Fred and Amiel Krembs was won by the first named. A wheelman's race, one mile, was covered in 3:07, with Harry Spaulding first, Virum second and Murray third. During this time a game of baseball was going on between the S. P. Normals and the Almond team, the latter coming forth as victors with a score of 7 to 5. A fine display of fireworks was the attraction in the evening.

Ten Years Ago

July 1, 1908

John Eiden, a former prosperous farmer of the town of Sharon, died at the home of his daughter, in Tomahawk, last Monday afternoon.

Tuesday morning Rev. H. J. Ehr, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, united in marriage Miss Susie Mersch of this city to Louis Wagonhofer of St. Paul.

John Oertel and Miss Nellie Kostuck were married at the residence of Wm. Marquardt, in the 6th ward, last Wednesday evening by Rev. R. Katendahl.

Wm. H. Eggleston died at his home on Ellis street last Saturday morning, aged 53 years. His wife and three children, Daisy, Elmer and Myrtle, survive him.

Dr. Leon Pasternacki has purchased Dr. W. H. Wilson's outfit and will continue to practice dentistry in the offices long occupied by the latter gentleman, in the Kuhl Bros. block.

The dental office of Silvernale & Specht changed hands today and Krembs Bros., Moritz and Franz, who recently graduated from the Chicago Dental School are now its proprietors. John Van Order of Jordan and Miss Helen Hoffman of Knowlton were married at St. Francis Catholic church at Knowlton Tuesday morning, Rev. Father Korczyk of Grand Rapids, officiating.

Everett L. Hoff, of this city, and Miss Nellie V. Brooker of Rudolph, were married at the home of the

groom's mother, Mrs. W. C. Huff, on Main street, last Friday afternoon, Rev. J. A. Stemen officiating.

Mrs. W. H. Gilchrist and daughter, Miss Emily, left here on Saturday, and after visiting at Oakbrook and Rockford, Ill., will go to Buffalo, where they expect to spend several months with their daughter and sister, Mrs. A. C. Whittemore. From there they will go to New Mexico, where their son and brother, Jas. Gilchrist resides.

Mr. Bills—I won't be home until very late tonight.

Mrs. Bills—Shall I leave a light for you?

Mr. Bills—Yes; leave it in the key-hole.

(July 3—Ins. 1)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT—Portage County. Arron Peckarsky, Abraham Peckarsky, Peter Peckarsky, Hyman Peckarsky and Morris Peckarsky, co-partners doing business as Peckarsky Brothers, Plaintiffs, vs. J. E. A. Secord and Herman Bostram, co-partners, and Harry Secord, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order to the court above named made on the 27th day of June, 1918, which order commanded me to sell certain property which I have seized upon writ of attachment issued out of the above named court in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of said order will sell at private sale for the highest and best prices obtainable all the perishable property seized by me under and by virtue of such writ of attachment, which property consists mainly of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, candy, gum, pipes and in fact all the stock in trade formerly owned by the above named defendants in conducting what is known as the Arcade Billiard Hall in the city of Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin, the value of said stock in trade having been inventoried at approximately Five hundred dollars (\$500).

Notice is further given that anyone desiring to inspect said stock with the idea of purchasing the same may call upon me at my office in the county jail and, upon request, I will exhibit said stock to him and that the time within which said property may be purchased is up to and including the 11th day of July, 1918.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated June 28th, 1918.

John F. Kubisiak,

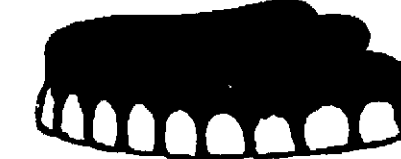
Sheriff Portage County.

## Artistic Picture Framing

The Very Latest Creations in Veneers and Antiques An Exclusive Line

The Steven Walter Co. 200-202 N. Second Street 1 block north of Square

GEO. M. HOULEHAN



SURGEON DENTIST

Office Hours: 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. First door east of Opera House Block

DR. F. J. KREMBB DENTIST

Office Hours: 9:00 to 12:00 a. m., 1:00 to 5 p. m. ROOM 5 FROST BLOCK

FRED A. MARRS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

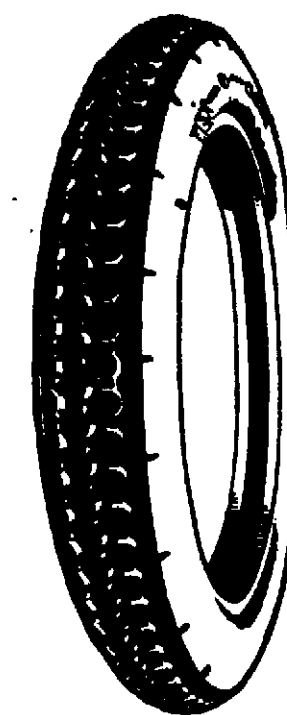
Office in SHAFLOT BLOCK, Room 9 Office Hours—8 to 11 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones—Office, Black 394; Residence, Black 58 Residence 527 Ellis Street

J. R. PFIFFNER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW REAL ESTATE LOANS

McCulloch Block Stevens Point, Wis.

DR. L. P. PASTERNAK DENTIST AND ORAL SURGEON

Offices in Kuhl Block Stevens Point, Wis.



## FISK CORD TIRES

are made in the ribbed tread familiarly associated with Cord Tires and in the famous Fisk Non-Skid Tread. No matter which of these tires you choose you cannot go wrong!

They are big, sturdy, beautiful—combining resiliency, speed, mileage, safety and comfort.

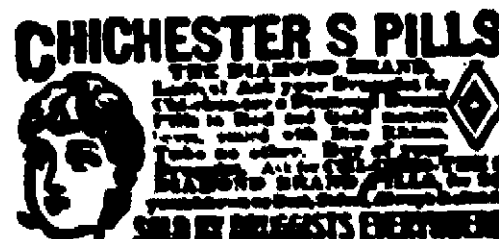
O. A. YOUNG, 208 Strong Avenue Stevens Point J. A. WERACHOWSKI, Arnott JOHN HIMMES, Rosholt

## Foundry and Machine Work

Having taken over the Central City Iron Works, we have the facilities for giving prompt and first-class service in all kinds of Foundry and Machine work.

We solicit your patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

TRENAM TRACTOR COMPANY SOUTH SIDE





# EDITORIAL

"Fifty Fight Blaze at Devils Lake," says a headline in the Portage Democrat. Somewhere near the River Styx we suppose.

Stevens Point boys who were inducted into the National Army at Camp Grant, Ill., on April 30 are now in France. The war isn't very far away after all.

"Let Us Try And Get Some 'Pep' In Abbottsford" is the appeal of the Abbottsford Clarion in a streamer headline. If the town is as dead as all that it might be a good plan to pray over its remains.

The anniversary of America's Independence Day will be celebrated this year all over the world, not with bluster and frivolity, but in a dignified way. Even the people of France and England will observe the day, in recognition of America's aid to the allies in the struggle to save the world from the Hun.

Farmers in the vicinity of Milladore who were hit by the tornado last Wednesday are thankful they escaped with their lives. An inspection of the scene of the windstorm makes one think of the desolation wrought by human hands in northern France and Belgium, where not only were farms and villages razed by the Hun, but countless innocent persons killed and tortured.

Grand Rapids Reporter: Stevens Point is complaining about acids in the Wisconsin River and Wausau is saying the trouble isn't as bad as in the Passaic, where a New Jersey man started a fire the other day by throwing a lighted match into the stream. Let everyone concerned hasten the good time coming when acids and gases that manufacturers now treat as waste products and run into the streams which they pollute to the detriment of vast communities will be conserved to the general advantage, thus deferring the date when man will have exhausted the natural resources of the globe.

That Edward E. Browne is going into the fight for reelection as congressman from the Eighth district against bigger odds than he ever before faced is generally admitted. Mr. Browne, who is now completing his third term in the house, has a questionable record, so far as the war is concerned, and residents of the district who realized that when America entered the war it took the only honorable course open, are not going to fall over themselves to send Mr. Browne back for another term.

As an evidence of the feeling that exists in some quarters against Mr. Browne, we quote herewith an editorial from the Wild Rose Times of Wild Rose, Waushara county:

On another page of this paper will be found an announcement authorized by a candidate for member of congress to succeed Edward E. Browne. Browne will also be a candidate for reelection. I do not know who else may run. But whoever does run will be compelled to base his campaign, not on his record or his standing as a Republican or Democrat, but upon his record during the past year and a half as an AMERICAN CITIZEN. Congressman Browne's record as a representative of Wisconsin people is a very unenviable one, in our humble estimation. He is one of that pack of politicians, headed by our senior Senator, who wobbled when American citizens should have stood firm. They had their eyes on the German vote, expecting it to increase until it had the power to drag America, dishonorably, backwards out of the war. The German vote began to dwindle, and these cheap vote catchers, who seem willing to give their American citizenship and apparently their immortal souls, if they have such things, for a comfortable majority, found themselves leaning to the wrong side of the fence without much to hold them there. In their efforts to get back their balance many of them are about to lose their seats. Browne voted and spoke for the infamous McLemore resolution and asked Congress to warn Americans off armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations. He voted against the increasing in the army. He voted against declaring war on Germany. He knew that war would be declared. He knew that the majority of Americans were in favor of it. He knew it to be the only honorable course. But he played the Kaiser's game. If that's the kind of man you want to represent you at Washington, vote for him. We don't believe, though, that it is.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Written, authorized and to be paid for at the rate of 5 cents per line for each insertion by Dr. F. A. Walters, whose postoffice address is Stevens Point, Wis.

Members of The Eighth Congressional District, Greeting:—I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Member of Congress, on the Republican ticket, at the September primary.

If nominated and elected my efforts will be to help wage the war to a decisive issue, and then along lines that would seem to be for the best interests of the whole country during the period of reconstruction, but with special reference to the needs of this district in particular.

Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Most respectfully yours,  
F. A. WALTERS.

## BIG SURPRISE TO MANY

### IN STEVENS POINT

People are surprised at the INSTANT action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Ad-Lin-Ika. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT, pleasant action of Ad-Lin-Ika cures both doctors and patients. It removes foul matter which poisons your stomach for months. U. W. Taylor, Chicago.

# FROM THE BOYS WITH THE COLORS

News From Far-Away France of Local and General Interest

C. W. Eagleburger has received the following letter from his nephew, Sidney Eagleburger, cornet soloist in the 127th Infantry band, now in France:

Somewhere  
June 3, 1918.

Dear Claude:

Well, they can call this old war off anytime they want to now. I've seen and been under all I care to be for a few days. I wouldn't have missed the excitement for a farm though. We went up last Friday evening, and through "bawled up" orders someplace we were sent directly up to the front line station. Try and imagine that trip; here we were, everyone of us green men, walking along that road in the dark, and the guide pointing out shell holes deep enough to bury all six of us in. I'll admit it rather sent the shivers up and down my spine, but I managed to keep a stiff upper lip anyway. We arrived at our "post" safely and rolled in for a good night's rest, and forgot to get up until ten o'clock the next morning. We were supposed to be relieved that evening but the fun started too early so we were right there. And oh boy, when those old guns let loose with their roar I thought sure that I was in that place where a snow ball is so short lived. Our guns began the fun, and it took the old Dutch fully ten minutes to wake up and come back at us. When they did though we had to duck. I was sitting in the door of our aid post, which by the way wasn't a dug-out, listening and watching. They finally began dropping them too close for comfort, and inside I went. Everyone of those old boys seemed to be singing "Home, Sweet Home," with all the variations. They sure do sound weird streaking across the sky, and I, like many others, like them a long way off.

We stayed up expecting to be called out to take care of some wounded, but we were pleasantly disappointed (?) so the little affair seemed fun to us after it was all over. Now it seems just like a little outing, but up there with the sharpnel hitting the old roof it's different.

I'm glad we happened to get up there just when we did because now an order has come out forbidding band men from going beyond Battalion Headquarters, unless needed for actual work. In that case we carry between the trench aid station and Battalion Headquarters. It may be an easy job but imagine carrying a 200 pounder about three miles and get him in there as soon as possible.

We are to play a concert for Divisional Headquarters tomorrow with a French band stationed here. We have played two with them already and they went fine. They are real musicians.

I suppose the concert season has opened long before this, and I wish I could sit in there and play a couple. Oh this is a nice place to spend the summer, especially when you can't get back.

Well the fellows have just returned with a feed so here goes.

Regards to all my acquaintances and friends.

Love to the folks,  
Sid.

P. S. Real Sardines! ! !

Below are extracts from recent letters received from Capt. James E. Burns, son of Mrs. J. E. Burns of this city, written somewhere in France, where he is in the Rainbow division:

I am in a small town again at my old job of town major, only this time I've a lot to do, having several small towns under my jurisdiction. I am supposed to stick at this kind of a job permanently now, from what I hear.

There is an old French sergeant here in my office who can't talk English. I just gave him a cigar and he said he was going to save it until he went on "permission" so he could smoke it then or else give it to a "kamerad" and make him believe he had fallen heir to some money. He sure is a typical old "poila."

With my many other duties I've got to see to a dozen farms worked by our men. We have gardeners now with each division, working vacant land.

## EXIT SUGAR BOWL

The Humble Dish Is Banned by Government to Help Avert Serious Shortage

The humble sugar bowl is now under the ban, all because of the scarcity of sugar. The request made recently that sugar bowls be dispensed with has been made a positive order by the federal food administration, as the following telegram, transmitted to J. M. Piffner, federal food administrator for Portage county, last Saturday shows:

"On advice from Washington request you to order all sugar bowls from tables in clubs, hotels and other eating houses. Serve in small individual envelopes containing one spoonful or a lump of sugar. Urge public to conserve on sugar in every way. Show tags critical. Hotels, restaurants and keepers of other public eating houses must not leave bowls on their tables."

A meeting called by Mr. Piffner at the city offices last Thursday evening was attended by thirty or forty retailers, restaurant keepers and hotel proprietors. They were instructed regarding the new rules governing the sale and use of sugar, especially the rationing system in effect since July 1. As usual they were unanimous in their promises to cooperate to the limit of their ability to help avert a serious famine.

Even Up

Mrs. Willis—When you begin to pull on that old thing I can't help thinking that I wish you would get some new pins.  
Mr. Willis—The same way I feel about when I kiss you again.

This is a good place to learn French, and I am learning several new words every day. Putting it together is the hard part.

The boat I came over on was torpedoed a short time ago. [Probably the President Lincoln.]

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCreedy have received the following letter from their son, Charles E. McCreedy, written on June 5 in France, where he is driving an ambulance:

I know it has been a long time since I wrote to you last, but we have been rather unsettled lately and I haven't paid much attention to my correspondence. Lights are absolutely prohibited so we can't accomplish anything in that line after dark. We don't get many peaceful rests either any more as the aviators are getting in their dirty work while the clear weather lasts. We have had some exciting times in the past two weeks and we probably have some more coming, since we are back again where we were before. This is where the Bosche pulled off another offensive and made things look rather precarious for a time. They are holding territory in which we worked about three weeks ago, but we hope to have them out of there in a few days. On the 10th of May I took a bath in the Bosche, which is now in the hands of the Bosche, and it is hard to believe that they have been able to make such headway. If they come any farther they will find our division in their way, and I presume they will become aware of our presence whether they advance any more or not, because we will probably take the offensive and attempt to drive them back again out of danger. We moved since my last letter to you, back over practically the same route we took going up except that we found it advisable to locate a little farther west this time since the Bosche are in our old dug-outs.

From another son, Selden, who is with the 23rd Engineers in France, Mr. and Mrs. McCreedy have received three recent letters, extracts from which are given herewith:

May 31—Saw Elsie Janis [the noted American actress] last week and she surely was good. Then last night saw two Americans in civilian clothes here at the "Y," the first I have seen since leaving the States, and they surely did look good and gave us some good talks. Elsie was the best that I have seen for some time, at least it struck me that way.

June 3—Worked yesterday morning and had a half day off today. Washed some clothes and did some writing, but there was too much excitement in the "Y" to do much. We have a band with us, fellows from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and they surely are good entertainers—sing, dance, play and tell stories. Last night they gave a concert and two girls entertained us with singing and playing on a harp and piano. They surely were good and as once before a Bosche came over and two Americans gave battle. It was so high that we could see very little, but we heard today that Fritz was brought down. Hope it is true. Our fine weather still continues but the mosquitoes and gnats are becoming very bad and I am scratching all the time. They are chewing me now. Movies at the "Y" tonight, but think I'll pass them up and sleep instead.

June 9—Very little excitement this week. The band is still here and has given a concert nearly every night. Wednesday we had amateur night, and had lots of fun. Then Thursday there was a vaudeville actor who gave an entertainment all by his lonesome. We drilled Friday night, the first time that we have had anything like that since leaving the coast, and the bugs had a wonderful time. No rain now for a couple weeks and it surely is dusty. That is better though than rain all the time. We are still on the road, but do not know how long. Ought to finish the piece that we are on sometime this week and may move then. Hope not though as we have a good camp here. There is church at 8:30 this evening, and as it is nearly time now think that I had better get over there.

## AN INTERESTING BOOK

Mrs. J. E. Burns Received Rainbow Division Roster From Son, Capt. James E. Burns

Mrs. J. E. Burns, 226 Normal avenue, has received from her son, Capt. James E. Burns, a book of much personal and historical interest, "Roster of the Rainbow Division."

The book, the material for which was compiled by Lieut. Harold Stanley Johnson of the 151st Field Artillery (First Minnesota), contains 542 pages and is illustrated with photographs. It has an attractive cover of blue and white. In his foreword the author concludes by stating the division with these words: "May its career be as brilliant as the rainbow itself." Every American who has followed the record of the division through the reports that have come from "over there" knows that it has proved worthy of the toast.

One of the group photographs in the book shows Brigadier-General Charles P. Sumner and staff of the 67th Artillery Brigade. Capt. Burns is one of the seven men in the group.

## POWERENE

Is equal to gasoline at 5 cents a gallon. It is guaranteed to be harmless, to prevent carbon, add speed, snap and power. Sold on a money-back guarantee. An amount equal to 20 gallons will be sent postpaid for \$1.00. H. L. Rasmussen, 228 Center street, Wausau, Wis. 12004

# THE ANNUAL RECEPTION

Impressive Exercises to Take Place at St. Joseph's Academy on July 23rd

The annual reception of sisters at St. Joseph's academy will be held this year on July 23rd. From 100 to 110 sisters and novices will be invested with orders by Monsignor P. J. Lochmann of Green Bay on that day. Solenn high mass will be said at 9 o'clock, at which many outside priests will be present, probably 30 in all.

Twenty-six candidates will be received into the novitiate. Forty novices are to take their second vows, which includes the substituting of the white veil for the black. Final orders for 12 will be given by Monsignor Lochmann. At this time the sisters will take their perpetual vows.

Retreats, which are expected to be the last to be held at the academy for some years, are to be conducted at the institution for five day periods this summer. The first is scheduled to start on July 16th and is to last until the 21st of the month. Sisters from all parts of the United States will be here. The second retreat will start on August 2nd and will end on the evening of the 7th. Sisters numbering 500 in all are expected to visit Stevens Point during these two retreats.

At present 300 students, novices and sisters are staying at the academy, most of whom are attending classes. Eighteen sisters are enrolled at the State Normal for the summer session. Students at present at the rate of 12 a week are being received at the academy to study for the sisterhood.

## REGIONAL BOARD ORGANIZED

The regional committee for district No. 17, war industries board, was formally organized at a meeting at Milwaukee last Thursday. The appointment of August H. Vogel as director of the district and chairman of the committee was ratified, and Chester F. Rohn was elected permanent secretary. Frank J. Schmitt, now representing Milwaukee as manager of the Milwaukee industrial bureau, was elected Washington secretary of the district. L. M. Alexander of Port Edwards, chairman for Portage and Wood counties, was present at the meeting. Chester F. Rohn, elected secretary, will be remembered as the husband of the late Miss Myrna Jensen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jensen of this city.

## CAN CONVERT BONDS

Government Offers to Exchange Liberty Bonds for Those Bearing Higher Interest

Conversion of former issues of Liberty Bonds into the last issue, which calls 4 1/2 per cent, can be done any time between July 1 and Nov. 9, 1918, according to advices received by the local banks, who have received the government instructions and blanks for conversion.

The opening date for converting the old issues into the new was to have been May 9, but owing to the rush at that time in attending to the floating of the Third Liberty Loan, the date was postponed until July.

The converted first and second 4 per cent bonds will be known as Second Liberty Loan conversion bonds, bearing 4 1/2 per cent. Changing these old fours into the higher interest paying bonds can be accomplished without adjustment of interest, but any holders of the first 3 1/2 per cent bonds wishing to exchange for conversion bonds must face an adjustment of interest in favor of the government. It is not expected, however, that there will be many 3 1/2 per cent bonds converted, as they are selling on the market \$5.50 more than other issues.

Converting of bonds can be accomplished with little difficulty to the holder, by making application at one of the banks, where the bond will be taken up and the new one secured to replace it.

Gazette advertising pays.

## HONORED THEIR PASTOR

Green Bay People Pay Fitting Tribute to Rev. M. J. O'Brien on Silver Anniversary

St. Patrick's congregation at Green Bay showed their appreciation of the services of Rev. M. J. O'Brien by giving an entertainment in his honor as a token of their love to celebrate his silver jubilee as pastor and thirtieth anniversary to the priesthood. Father O'Brien was formerly in charge of St. Stephen's church, this city, he being the immediate predecessor of Rev. W. J. Rice, who recently observed his silver jubilee.

A spirited program was presented by the Green Bay people: "Your pastor not only has your love but is loved by the entire city," said Mayor Elmer S. Hall, who delivered the principal address. "He has contributed a great deal to the prosperity of Green Bay and his welfare work is one of the great achievements in this city." Father J. G. DeVries, assistant to Father O'Brien, delivered the address of welcome in which he outlined the activities of the pastor in the 25 years. Phil Sheridan then spoke on what the parish owed to their pastor and attributed to Father O'Brien the great prosperity of the congregation. M. J. Quinn, who is one of the oldest members of St. Patrick's congregation, acted as chairman and his daughter, Miss Mary Quinn, presented Father O'Brien with a bag of gold pieces donated by the congregation as a token of their appreciation and esteem for the services of their pastor. The altar boys presented the priest with a clock, the presentation being made by their president, James Clark. Musical numbers formed the rest of the program.

## BABY CHRISTENED

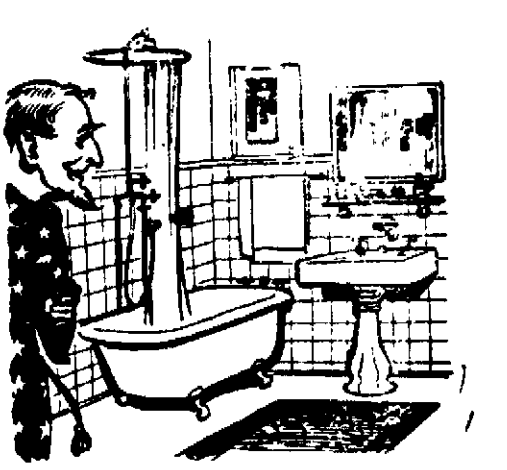
Owen Enterprise: Rabbi Edelson of Oshkosh was in the city on Sunday to perform the ceremonies at the christening of the twelve-day-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Krom. The ceremony took place promptly at one o'clock p. m. at the home. The following invited guests from away were present: S. Shaffon, Mr. and Mrs. Welantzik, I. Bunin, Sam Bunin and Pearl Bunin, all of Stevens Point; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krom and I. Malsen, Merrill; Mrs. Ray Stankins, Tomahawk; Mr. and Mrs. Winkelman, son and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Wausau; Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, Thorp; A. B. Kurtz, Isadore and Solie Krom, Withee. After the ceremony a bountiful dinner was served, after which Rabbi Edelson gave a patriotic address to the guests, which was followed by a collection for the benefit of the Jewish sufferers in the war district of Europe. The amount received in the collection amounted to over forty-one dollars.

It was served, after which Rabbi Edelson gave a patriotic address to the guests, which was followed by a collection for the benefit of the Jewish sufferers in the war district of Europe. The amount received in the collection amounted to over forty-one dollars.

## JOINED THE MARINES

Fred C. Grant, a childhood resident of Stevens Point and youngest son of the late Crosby H. Grant, visited among friends in this city last Thursday morning while enroute to St. Paul and Karinen, S. Dak. A brother, Fred C., is employed in St. Paul and their other brother and sister, Myron and Miss Florence, are located on the homestead some thirty miles south of Bowman. Fred is now a member of the United States marines and has been in training at Parris Island, North Carolina. He was granted a furlough of seventeen days.

# American Plumbing



American plumbing beats the world in handsomeness, sanitation and varied utility. An American bathroom, for instance, is the finest on earth. You will do well to have one in your home. Its cost is not prohibitive. Its attractiveness and health preserving assurance are worth far more than the price. Let us figure together.

J. B. Sullivan & Co.  
Plumbing and Heating  
210 Sprague Ave. Stevens Point, Wis.

## H. D. McCulloch Co.

# Paris Green

## H. D. McCulloch Co.

## EVERY WOMAN ON EARTH DETESTS A RANGE THAT WONT BAKE PROPERLY

But She Smiles When She Bakes With a

### FUEL SAVING

# Copper Clad Range

Come In and See What They Are and See Why They Bake So Well

## Gross & Jacobs Co.

Coal and Hardware Dealers





## LOCAL NEWS of INTEREST

Mrs. Oscar Loberg of Nelsonville spent Saturday shopping in the city.

Mrs. Harold Bright, Oak street, spent the latter part of the week at Waupaca.

Mrs. L. A. Pomeroy of Amherst visited among friends in this city a few hours last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Levandowski and daughter, Miss Verna, were down from Knowlton last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Warnarski and little son, 305 Union street, spent Sunday at Amherst Junction.

Mrs. Wm. Hogan went to Chicago last Saturday for a few days' visit among friends in that city.

Mrs. Ray Pittsley and little son, Robert, 242 Church street, spent the week end at Amherst Junction.

F. Baebroth of Minneapolis spent Saturday with his son, Harold, in this city while enroute to Milwaukee.

Miss Lauretta Schilling has gone to New York city, where she will attend the summer session of Columbia University.

Joseph Boyer and daughter, Miss Frances, both of Detroit, arrived here a week ago Tuesday for an extended visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wysocki, Briggs street, left for Milwaukee on Saturday where they will spend a week visiting with relatives.

Jacob Tiek of Clinton, Ill., arrived here the latter part of last week for a few days' visit with his daughter, Mrs. Adolph Green.

Mrs. Alex Ringness and two sons are visiting the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Means, at their resort near Tomahawk Lake.

Grand Rapids Leader: Mrs. Chester Gross and children returned Saturday evening from a few days' visit with relatives at Stevens Point.

A. J. Kubisiak, the prosperous general merchant at Arnott, accompanied by Mrs. Kubisiak, visited among friends in this city last Thursday.

Mrs. W. J. Shumway and Miss Doris Shumway returned Sunday from Aurora, Ill., where they visited their daughter and sister, Mrs. F. A. Hollister.

Mrs. J. A. Becker of Chicago, returned to her home the last of the week after being the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Nelson, Center avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Kellogg and three children of Nekeosa are guests at the home of Mrs. Kellogg's mother, Mrs. Joseph Schantz, to remain until the last of the week.

A. P. Een, county income tax assessor, of Amherst, was in the city last Saturday while enroute to his home from a trip to Grand Rapids and Marshfield on business.

Miss Janette McCreedy has arrived at her parents' home at 118 McCulloch street to spend the summer. She has just completed her teaching at Tacoma, Washington.

Miss Winifred Lamb, instructor in the Columbia School of Music, Chicago, has arrived to spend the summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Lamb.

Mrs. Jos. Printz and daughter, Annie, have gone to Auburndale to spend the fourth and the following week visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Ray Brayback.

Pittsville Record: John F. Sims and wife, of Stevens Point, were visitors at the G. H. Salter home Sunday. Also were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Salter, newly weds, of Colby.

Robt. Law, Neenah's veteran millwright, was here for several days last week attending to business at the Wisconsin River Paper mill and visiting his son, Chas. A. Law.

Mrs. Y. O. Pritchard of Randolph came down from Greenwood Saturday to speak before an assembly of the local W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. W. S. Young on Church street in the afternoon of the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. McCourtie of Durand and Mrs. James Throne of Argyle, Lafayette county, arrived here Saturday for a visit of several days at the home of their niece and cousin, Mrs. D. A. Swartz, on Main street.

Mrs. Hugh Kane of Faribault, Minn., and Mrs. M. Vaughn of Montello, have been guests for several days at the home of their cousins, Mrs. J. E. Leary, 601 Water street, and will also visit John Dineen's family in Buena Vista.

G. W. Fancher, a former resident of this county but who moved to Clark county a few years ago and had since owned a farm near Dorchester, has engaged in the hardware business in that village as successor to L. W. Peterson. The new concern was known as the Fancher Hardware Co.

Miss Margaret Gannon of Milwaukee visited at the home of her husband's parents in this city last Friday and Saturday, returning from a couple of weeks' trip to Paris, LaSalle, Ill., where she was employed as a stenographer. She was accompanied to Milwaukee by Miss Bertha Gannon, who will remain a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Regina H. Somers of Amherst, who has successfully taught in Joint District No. 2, towns of Stockton and Amherst, for the past two years, has been engaged as principal teacher of a grammar school at Nelsonville for the coming year. At present she is attending the summer session at the local Normal.

Miss Gladys Webster of Plainfield will again teach the primary department at Nelsonville.

P. J. Jacobs left for East Lansing, Mich., last Saturday afternoon and spent part of Sunday visiting his son, Carl N. Jacobs, who is in training there with the government mechanical division. Mr. Jacobs returned home Monday morning and was accompanied by Nathan Roberts, secretary of the Nebraska hardware dealers' association, who spent the day here inspecting the model equipment at the hardware insurance office.

The Misses Eva and Irene Bowers have returned home from a visit with relatives at Mellen and Medford.

Mrs. O. O. Little is in Milwaukee for a visit of two or three weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Buckler.

Jefferson S. Bentley, who had enlisted in the navy, left the last of the week for the Great Lakes station to begin training.

Mrs. Frank Podach, Jr., and children left for Chippewa Falls Sunday morning to visit at her former home several days.

Leroy B. Rivers, mailing clerk at the postoffice, enjoyed his annual vacation of fifteen days, part of which he spent at Duluth.

Mrs. R. B. Salter and Miss Hermine Engelhart of Colby have been visiting a few days at the home of their sister, Mrs. John F. Sims.

Mrs. J. Rellahan went to Neenah last week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Quinn, pioneer residents of Stevens Point.

Mrs. Max Urbanowski and young son came up from Grand Rapids last Saturday and visited among numerous relatives here a couple of days.

Capt. E. A. Pierce and John Hammer drove up from Grand Rapids last Saturday evening and circulated among local friends for a few hours.

M. C. Diggles of Hancock spent Friday evening in the city at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. R. Marshall. The following day he went to Clintonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Warren, who have been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Wilson, Ellis street, returned last Friday to their home in Kenosha.

Carl Loberg, dining car conductor on the Soo line, running between Duluth and Stone Lake, spent last Saturday among friends at his old home in this city.

Mrs. B. Miller of Dale, Wis., returned to her home Saturday afternoon after having been the guest of Mrs. Harry Gibson at the Majestic hotel during the week.

Mrs. E. A. Rooth returned to her home in Racine Saturday afternoon after spending the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson, on Jefferson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton T. Olson, 413 Brawley street, are the parents of their first born, an eight pound son arriving at their home last Saturday morning. Grandpa and Grandma J. T. Chenevert are equally proud of the little stranger.

George Klistinski, a former popular young resident of this city but for the past few years employed as chef at Hotel Irving, Fond du Lac, is the happy father of an eight pound daughter which was born to himself and wife this week.

The Misses Caroline and Elizabeth Skinner were guests of Mrs. Z. E. Rothman and daughters, the Misses Florence and Ida, at Lake Emily part of last week. Mrs. Rothman and daughters are at their cottage there for the summer.

Miss Helen Hubbell, assistant teacher of domestic science at the local High school, is now attending the summer session of Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, a six weeks' course. Miss Hubbell's home is at Beaver Dam.

Miss Leona Konzelmann of McDill has gone to Appleton, where she is the guest of her brother, E. Konzelmann, who is the proprietor of the Union House in that place. The young lady will return to Stevens Point the latter part of next week.

William F. Parker left last week for a visit at his boyhood home in the province of New Brunswick, Canada. He has relatives there he had not seen before in years. Mrs. Parker is a guest of Mrs. C. G. Macnish of this city at the latter's cottage at the Chain o' Lakes.

Mrs. J. Warczak of Minto, N. D., and Dr. B. B. Warczak of Indianapolis are visiting at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. J. J. Krygier, 421 Franklin street. The Krygier family will soon move to Milwaukee to reside, Mr. Krygier having purchased a drug store there.

F. C. Holman went to Kenosha last Monday night to visit a few days with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Larson. Alfred is a patient in the Kenosha sanitarium and his condition is regarded as very serious, he having developed tuberculosis of the throat.

Mrs. G. M. Harshaw of Chicago has returned to that city after being in Stevens Point during the past month, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles Kerner, Fremont street. Mrs. Harshaw came to Stevens Point to recuperate from a recent illness and is returning in full health.

James C. Crowley, a former employee of the local Soo line roundhouse, was in the city the last of the week. Mr. Crowley, whose home is in Waukegan, has been located in Panama for about two years and is employed by the Panama canal. He came to Wisconsin on a day leave.

Miss Marie Chomicki, for the past several months guest of the young couple at the local telephone office, is going to Chicago to accept a position with the Western Union Co. there.

Mrs. A. P. Leary and daughter, Miss Gladys, are visiting at the home of Mrs. A. Herrington at Portage.

E. Starks, the Chicago potato dealer who runs warehouses through all parts of Wisconsin and also owns an immense farm near Rhineland, has just after his business interests in this city, Monday. Mr. Starks had just returned from Ontario county and reports the crop outlook there as very favorable.

Emil Borchardt, who recently returned from Chicago and had been visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Borchardt, Sr., on N. Second street, left last Friday for a National Army training camp in South Carolina. He was registered in Chicago, but tried to get a transfer in order to go to camp with Portage county men. This was refused him and he was consequently ordered to join the contingent which left Chicago on June 21. He has a brother, Leo Borchardt, who is now in France as a cook. The latter enlisted with Troup I here last year.

Mrs. A. M. Nelson spent Tuesday and today at Amherst.

Miss Grace Cauley left today for a several days' visit at Antigo and Waubesa.

Mrs. G. Matthews and little daughter, Viola, are visiting relatives at Westboro.

Mrs. W. F. Kennelick has returned from a three weeks' visit at Minneapolis and Winona.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, 821 Wisconsin avenue, are parents of a son, born last Saturday.

Mrs. Harry Peterson was one of Amherst's residents who shopped in Stevens Point on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hazel Fulton left Tuesday for Milwaukee and will be the guest of relatives there the coming week.

Miss Grace Adams is visiting at Milwaukee and Two Rivers. At the latter place she is a guest of her sister, Mrs. C. J. Klein.

Mrs. R. W. Getman and daughter, Eleanor, left last Saturday for Coloma to visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foss.

Miss Victoria Lodginsky, who had been at Wilmette, Ill., for the past year, is visiting at her home out of this city on route No. 3.

Miss Frances Woyak, Franklin street, attended the funeral of her aunt, the late Mrs. Johanna Jezewski, at a sister this morning.

Mrs. Tom Matthews and two children, Ethel and Dorothy, returned home Monday, after a week's visit with relatives at Westboro.

Mrs. P. N. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Peterson and little son drove over from Amherst Tuesday and spent the afternoon among friends in town.

Mrs. and Mr. Eric Nord returned to Minneapolis Monday after having spent the last of the week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hofsoos.

Mrs. August H. Mann and two children, Louis and Elizabeth, have gone to Rugby Junction for several weeks. They will be the guests of Mrs. Mann's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mantz.

Miss Margaret Doyle of Custer returned to her home Tuesday afternoon after having spent the past week with her grandmother, Mrs. Catharine McCarthy, and her uncle, Joseph Leonard, in this city.

Miss Franc Finch, a graduate nurse of St. Luke's hospital of Racine, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Finch. Miss Finch has accepted a position in St. Luke's hospital and will return to Racine in about a week.

Joseph Koehn, who relinquished control of the Badger Garage on Strong's avenue last week, left Saturday morning for Milwaukee to take his final examination for mechanic in the aviation section of the navy.

Miss Elizabeth Knop of Stanley spent two weeks here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Nicholas Bungert, 418 Illinois avenue, while enroute to Stockton to spend the summer. She departed for the latter place Tuesday.

Mrs. M. Jaro and daughter, Miss Josephine, motored down from their home at St. Paul last week and have been guests at the Aug. Fierek home on Normal avenue. Miss Jaro also spent a few days in Chicago, going via auto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carver of Marshfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Roe, 511 Strong's avenue, Saturday and Sunday, returning to their homes Monday morning. Mr. Carver is the director of the vocational school in Marshfield.

J. J. Krygier left Monday afternoon for Milwaukee, where he has purchased a drug store at 418 Mitchell street, which he will operate. His wife and two children remain here until Mr. Krygier is able to find a suitable residence for the family in Milwaukee.

President John F. Sims of the Stevens Point Normal left last Friday for Pittsburg to attend the annual meeting of the National Educational association. On Sunday he delivered an address in a Pittsburg Baptist church on "Present Day Problems in Education."

Omer Durand, one of the veteran employes in the Soo line car department, is now gradually recovering from a long illness and may be able to resume his old position within another week or two. Mr. Durand suffered a general breakdown last winter and was confined to his home most of the time since then.

Mrs. Jane Finch, who returned last week after spending the winter at Aberdeen, Wash., and Helena, Mont., with daughters who teach in the schools of the two cities, left for Oshkosh Tuesday afternoon for a week's visit. She will spend the rest of the summer with her son, B. R. Finch, 504 Illinois avenue, city.

Mrs. Ellen Carpenter left this morning for Minneapolis for an over Sunday visit with her son, Byron J. Carpenter, yeoman on the U. S. navy, now on recruiting duty in that city. The young man has many letters to receive at Minneapolis early next week. He expects to visit at home for a few days before leaving.

Arthur M. Nystrom, who has been in the city last week and will leave for Chicago the fourth with his son, Jack Murphy, and numerous friends. Mr. Murphy was born and grew to manhood in this city, his family home having been for many years in the Fourth ward. He is now engaged in railroad work in Minnesota.

District Attorney and Mrs. E. P. Piffner, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ballin of Milwaukee, left for Chicago Saturday on an automobile trip to the state. They intended to go through the southern lake region to their south via Marinette, Marinette, Sheshogan and Milwaukee. The trip is being made in the Piffner car and Mr. and Mrs. Piffner will be gone about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilarius Ehr of Portage arrived in the city Saturday and will be guests for some time at the home of their son, Rev. H. J. Ehr, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church. They were accompanied here by another son, Christian Ehr, and wife and a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Abraham, and six children, all of Portage. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Ehr returned to Portage Tuesday and Mrs. Abraham and children today.

J. J. Bukolt left this morning for Chicago to remain until the first of next week.

Mrs. Wm. Rothman and son, Richard, are spending a month at Minneapolis and Stone Lake.

E. H. Anschultz is home from Manitowish to spend a few days with his family. Mr. Anschultz is employed in the yards of the Manitowish Shipbuilding Co.

Mrs. William Moeschler and daughter, Miss Nellie, have gone to Buffalo, N. Y., for a visit at the home of their son and brother, Carl T. Moeschler, who is a chemist in that city.

Miss Evelyn Oster left Monday morning for Chicago to attend the summer session of the physical training school from which she was graduated a few years ago. Miss Oster taught last year at Faribault, Minn.

Miss Winne Delzell has gone to Rockford, Illinois, where she will spend today and Thursday with a brother, Lieutenant W. S. Delzell of the 161st depot brigade. Later she will continue on to New York city and will be the guest of Dr. William Delzell, assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy. Miss Delzell will also attend the summer session at Columbia University for six weeks before returning home to spend the rest of the summer. She has been reengaged as instructor of home economics at a Normal school in Texas.

capacity, they would expect to handle 10 carloads of potatoes daily. All kinds of potatoes can be used, from the poorest to the best grades.

Those in charge of the National Brewery property have made a definite proposition to the Chicago men for renting the building, with the option of buying, and Mr. Dunegan expects to hear by Friday of this week whether or not they will accept.

The project has the backing of responsible men and the establishment of the plant here would be a great benefit to the city and county, it is believed.

**GOING TO RAPIDS**

A good share of the population of Stevens Point will go to Grand Rapids Thursday for the Fourth of July celebration to be carried out there. Co. M, Wisconsin State Guard, has arranged for a special train over the Green Bay road, to leave here at 8 o'clock in the morning and returning leave Grand Rapids at 6 in the evening. It is expected that almost the entire company will make the trip and that they will be accompanied by a large crowd of other local people. Many will also go over in automobiles.

**TAKING PART IN PROGRAM**

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hanna will appear on the 4th of July program at Grand Rapids tomorrow afternoon. A vocal solo, "What Are You Going to do to Help the Boys?" by Mrs. Hanna will precede Mr. Hanna's address. Mr. Hanna is the speaker of the day. Co. M will take part in company and battalion drills during the morning exercises.

**SOME BARGAINS IN AUTO TIRES**

**At BOGACZYK BROS.**

N. W. Corner Public Square

## Your War Savings Stamps SAFELY KEPT

Many holders of War Savings Stamps have no safe place to keep them. The War Savings Stamps are like money, easily lost or stolen. It is not safe to keep them at home or in the office.

Desiring to be of assistance to all who patriotically support the government with their money this bank offers WITHOUT CHARGE to hold in safekeeping War Savings Stamps for each person depositing them and giving the owner a receipt for the Stamps.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$130,000  
Established in 1883 U. S. Depository

**Shafton's**  
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

## Keeping the Faith

These are the times when the public must place its faith implicitly in the integrity and reputation of a store.

Seeing a chance to gain tempting temporary profits, some stores abuse that faith—But Not This Store.

As in the past, we shall continue with all our might and main to deliver the utmost value for your money in known quality merchandise such as

KUPPENHEIMER



CLOTHES

the makers of which are pledged to the same honest, best-in-the-long-run policy. The new styles of Kuppenheimer suits are convincing examples of our maintained standards of quality, value-giving and service—dependable.

**\$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00 \$30.00 \$35.00**

**Emery Shirts**—Silks, Madras and Crepes in the Newest Patterns.  
**Fine display of Men's Hats** in Straws and Panamas  
**Florsheim Shoes** for Men  
**Queen Quality Shoes**, Oxfords and Pumps for women in white and colors.  
**Cooper's Klossed Krotch** Underwear for men.







By the Court,  
John A. Murat, Judge.  
Murat & Murat,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

\_\_\_\_\_

Office R E McDonald Loan and Abstract Building







IN THE FRONT LINES  
WHERE BULLETS FLY

Lieut. Frank Hyer Tells of Exciting  
Experiences in Trenches in  
France

Lieut. Frank Hyer, son of Prof. and Mrs. F. S. Hyer of this city, has been in Hun bombardments and undergone other exciting and interesting experiences in far-away France, where he arrived last February with the machine gun company to which he is attached and which is a part of the 32nd division, in which Battery E of Stevens Point is included.

Lieut. Hyer entered the military service as a member of the National Guard company of Sparta, Wis., at the time of the Mexican trouble. He was in Texas several months at that time. When the National Guard was called out in the spring of 1917, following the declaration of war against Germany, he rejoined his unit, which went first to Camp Douglas, Wis., and later to Camp MacArthur, Texas. Although he started as a private, he had worked his way up to second lieutenant before leaving for overseas.

Portions of letters received during the last month from him are quoted here:

May 12—A year ago I went to church in Black River Falls. All of the boys in the A. E. F. are writing home today. Every Sunday has been Mother's Day for me.

Well mother I've been packing up again and will be all through moving by the time this letter has started to move. I shall soon be able to write you some real news, full of excitement I hope. This life is getting awful quiet now and I'm aching to get into the real game.

We are located on a canal now. Cold swimming and some fishing. The tow-path makes a fine walk for moonlight nights. Truly one can hardly imagine the horrors of war when so close to nature and its beauty.

May 16—Although it is not Sunday I am writing just the same. Yes, we have moved again. Our last trip was an exceedingly interesting one. We billeted one night in a small village wherein all of the inhabitants, almost entirely feminine, were engaged in the preparation of basket willows. The process was very interesting, at least it was to me for I had never observed it before. They take large bundles of seemingly dead willows and stand them in water until they freshen and the bark becomes soft. Then by whipping these willows, one by one, into a unique device composed of two spindles sprung together and drawing them, the bark is loosened and easily removed. You can imagine how fatiguing such a process becomes if continued an entire day, and yet all of this work is carried on by women. I wish I might write you more about the country we are in now. It certainly is picturesque and historic. No other region of France has a more interesting history.

I had the opportunity of visiting a city of some 40,000 inhabitants and taking a BATH. Can you imagine a finely tiled shower bath once again and the sight of well dressed men and women? It seemed a whole lot like an American city except for the shutters and blinds on every building. The city had been bombed by the Boche some time ago and there are numerous bomb-proof shelters around. Open bars are scattered throughout the business district; there are certain hours for drinking, and I didn't see a single drunk on the streets. We met several French officers in one cafe who could speak English and our money was no good. It seemed mighty good to see a Brunswick-Balke billiard table, National cash register, Gillette razors, etc. I wish you could have seen the method they use to keep track of the drinks a person can buy. Every time one purchases a drink they bring it on a saucer stamped with the price, so by the time one has gone by the midway mark he has a young china fort around him which he has to settle for. Another thing I might mention is we can hear 'em now plainly.

May 22—I was on the move last Sunday so I couldn't write then. However, I wrote a letter a few days before, but am not sure as to whether the mail orderly mailed it.

Nature is wonderful here in this section and the crops are coming fine. I certainly wish I had the old "Stude" to dash madly over the fine roads of this country. I have never seen the equal of the roads here, neither in quality nor quantity.

I have seen several Boche planes and two or three air battles. I wish that you could have seen them; they have all death-defying circus stunts cleaned a mile for the spectacular. In my first trip to the trenches I was more or less disappointed—everything was too quiet for war. Our headquarters were located in a regular "ele tric park," all of the comforts of home plus those of war. And then we have a fireworks display every night and the wicked thrumming of some distant machine gun breaks the monotony. So taking it all in all I believe this to be the finest summer I have ever spent.

A few days ago a Boche plane dropped some propaganda newspapers printed in French. I certainly would like to have you see some of the stuff they try to smother the French with. Huge cartoons of England starving India; another of the map of the world with a huge octopus as England stretching her slimy tentacles out all over the world, and then extracts from the history of England and its relations with France. But this stuff falls down like rain and like water it seeks its own level and there it finds but little sympathy for little attention is paid to it. Just at present most of the stuff is grabbed off by A. E. F. men as souvenirs, consequently the Boche efforts to contaminate the good French people with German "Kultur" are wholly futile.

The French people certainly have taken a wonderful stand and heart since the arrival of American troops, for one often hears the remark, "American Soldat finis la guerre." So America has really functioned a great deal already by raising the morale of the people of France. Everywhere

we go we are heartily welcomed, almost as a host of saviors.

June 2—I had a regular experience the other night. While making an inspection of my emplacements, the Boche started shelling. I could hear the whirr of the shells and their bursts over a dugout that all hell couldn't knock to pieces, and I had just remarked to the Frenchmen who accompanied me, "Give 'em hell old boy for all the good it'll do you," when the shells began to sound somewhat nearer. My exact distance from the nearest dugout was about one hundred yards at the least. The next instant five or six of them landed between me and the dugout. Well it took me less than 9 and 2/5ths to make that 100 yards. One of my sergeants standing near the entrance of the dugout dropped flat on his face as I came up, and I followed suit for one of those steel jacketed hell raisers went right over our prone bodies and landed in a small bank some six feet away, but didn't explode. Some hundred and fifty shells drowned between abouts in the next thirty seconds and all was still. We immediately came above the surface like baby rats and started to roll a few "fags" when somebody yelled and we were all under cover just in time to miss another salvo. Well they fired for five minutes straight and didn't get any bulls so they quit. The Frenchman, my runner and myself decided to look up our next bunch of death dealers. We started out. We were nearly across a valley marsh and near a huge dugout when Fritz began a little more foolishness.

Our camp is back of the lines now and I have been left up here to steer the new birds around a few days and then I'll go back and rest.

I've got to blow out this candle and crawl in to the sweet music of squeaking rats (they're large enough to make beef stew and use the tails for rawhides).

June 9—Everything has been quiet for several days. We witnessed a good air fight the other night. I suppose the U. S. was up on its ear with the news of the U-boat activities near its coast. I don't suppose the Germans realize that the trivial damage accomplished has materially helped the allies' cause by rousing the war nerve of the Americans to a high pitch. They'd have pulled the greatest "ad" for the Third Liberty Loan had they gone a few weeks earlier. Such occurrences as the above only change seeming stagnant groups into life for the allies' cause and fate is amputating Germany's life line by years instead of months.

KNOWLTON

F. Calkins was an over Sunday guest of friends at Portage.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hibbard June 28th.

F. Marquardt has purchased the residence property owned by Mrs. L. Kunzman.

Mrs. M. Cassidy and daughter, Miss Pauline, of Stevens Point were guests at the L. Guenther home the first of the week.

Agnes and Nettie Stark have returned from a week's visit at Blackwell, Wis., with their uncle, Fred Moldenhauer and family.

Mrs. Ernest Pagel and three sons of Stevens Point are enjoying a two weeks stay with her mother, Mrs. Mary Swatoski.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moldenhauer autoed down from their home at Blackwell for a few days' stay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moldenhauer, hauer.

PLOVER

E. H. Rossier returned last week from Madison.

Mrs. A. E. Bourn of Stevens Point visited Sunday at H. A. Marlatt's.

Mrs. Wm. Newby spent a few days at Waupaca, going down to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bills.

Mrs. George Oertel and daughter, Mildred of Stevens Point visited Sunday at Mrs. A. Shannon's.

Mrs. Zina Hunter left Friday morning for her home in Oaks, N. D., after a month's visit with her mother, Mrs. A. Washburn.

Announcements are out for the marriage of Dorothy Backus and Guy Carley, at Marshfield. The event took place June 29th.

Frances Barnsdale spent a couple of days at Wild Rose last week and while there attended the memorial services held for Dan Dopp.

The Busy Stitches met with Mrs. Mary Newby Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Frances Pierce and Mrs. Zina Hunter carried home the prizes. They will meet next with Mrs. B. F. Parker on July 11th.

BUENA VISTA

The M. E. Sunday school will give a picnic at Frank Huntley's grove July 4th.

Rev. Geo. A. Tennant made a brief trip to Exart, Mich. last week. Mrs. Tennant's father, J. F. Wirth, returned with him and is visiting here.

M. E. church services for Sunday, July 7: Plover—10:00, Sunday school; 8:00, preaching. Calkins—Islerwood school house—2:30, church services. Buena Vista—10:30, Sunday school; 11:30, preaching.

The War Savings Stamp meetings were held at the various school houses Friday, June 28, as scheduled. The subscriptions were concrete evidence of the loyalty of the people. The Keene and Gates districts went over their quota.

MEEHAN

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathewson of Stevens Point visited here Sunday at the home of Mrs. Mathewson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clusman.

The annual school meeting passed off quietly Monday evening. Fred Fox was re-elected clerk of the district and it was voted to hold nine months of school for the ensuing year.

Remember the Red Cross party which will be held at the Wm. Clusman home the evening of July 10th. A county organizer will be present to complete the local organization.

Walter Clusman, who is now stationed with army at Camp Robinson, near Sparta, was home on a furlough last Saturday and Sunday. Walter is looking fine and says army life agrees with him.

Tom Parks, who is working on a farm down near Madison this summer, was home for a few days' visit last week. Tom also showed his patriotism by subscribing for a liberal supply of War Savings Stamps.

Miss Bertha Flatoff, while transporting an automobile load of dancers from Stevens Point down to the Flatoff dance Saturday night, tipped the car and whole bunch bottom side up. It is reported that one lady was quite badly hurt. This is the second time Miss Flatoff has tipped over with an automobile.

Meehan went over the top in the War Savings Stamp drive at the meeting held at the school house last Friday afternoon. It was necessary to call the roll only once and it resulted in our duty being done. Henry Lutz deserves credit for subscribing the largest amount of stamps and helping the district meet its apportionment.

SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

Assessment Company Hard Hit in Case of Fire or Tornado—Standard Stock Company Undisturbed

Farmers throughout this section of the country who have their property insured in an assessment company, know that their assessment will be higher because of the heavy losses this year. The average man does not realize the risk he runs and the obligation he assumes, when he takes assessment mutual insurance. If he did, he would not take such long chances anymore than he would sign a note at a bank and leave the amount to be filled in by someone else. His credit is based upon his valid insurance, and he should be certain in advance of any losses, that his policies are valid promises to pay, not promises to levy assessments.

Farmers who insure their property in a Standard Stock Company, may only once in three or five years, they know just how much they have to pay, just when the insurance is to be paid and there are no charges for writing the policy, such as are imposed upon them by assessment companies. Even though we have had severe losses from windstorm and lightning throughout the state, a farmer in a Standard Stock Company does not have to worry about large assessments, his insurance is paid once, and it matters not if the whole county blows away or burns up, he is not called upon to help pay his own risk his neighbors' losses.

Can you see the difference?

F. D. Reynolds, Farm Insurance Specialist, Stevens Point, Wis. w1

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR PORTAGE COUNTY—BULLETIN OF FOOD PRICES

Use Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Meats and Fats Sparingly.

Retail prices which consumer should pay for staple foods are given below. Variation in retail prices is due to difference in brand and quality of goods. The food administration welcomes any suggestion or complaint; same should be addressed to J. M. Pfiffner, County Federal Food Administrator, Stevens Point, Wis.

Hams:

Whole	.....	35
Picnic	.....	25
Bacon:		
Whole Fancy Sugar Cured	.....	50
Whole Medium	.....	45
Whole Squares	.....	35
Lard:		
Best Kettle	.....	32 @ 35
Rendered: Bulk	.....	27 @ 28
Compound Bulk	.....	27 @ 28
Butter:		
Fresh Creamery	.....	46 @ 48
Oleomargarine:		
Standard Grades	.....	32 @ 35
Peanut Butter:		
Bulk per lb	.....	25 @ 28
Milk:		
Evaporated	.....	15
Tall Cans	.....	15
Sugar:		
Granulated	.....	9 1/2
25 lb bags for canning purposes	.....	2 3/5
only		
Flour:		
Wheat Home Brands 1/4 Bbl.	.....	1.60
Wheat Home Brands 1/2 Bbl.	.....	3.00
Wheat-Graham 10 lb Bag .65 @	.....	.70
Wheat Whole 10 lb Bag .65 @	.....	.70
Rye 1/4 Bbl.	.....	1.25
Rye 1/2 Bbl.	.....	2.50
Barley per lb bulk	.....	.06
Barley 1/4 Bbl.	.....	1.38
Rice Flour per lb bulk	.....	.11
Corn Flour per lb bulk	.....	.08
Corn flour 1/4 Bbl.	.....	1.65
Oatmeal flour per lb bulk	.....	.85
Cornmeal:		
Yellow bulk	.....	.06
Rolls Oats	.....	.08
Rice:		
Fancy Head	.....	15
Medium	.....	12
Broken	.....	11
Cornstarch	.....	10 @ 13
Hand Picked Navy Beans	.....	15
Eggs:		
Fresh	.....	35
Corn Syrup:		
10 lb Pail	.....	.80
5 lb Pail	.....	.45
1 1/2 lb Pail	.....	.15
White Syrup:		
10 lb Pail	.....	.90
5 lb Pail	.....	.50
1 1/2 lb Pail	.....	.18
Salmon:		
Tall Pink	.....	22 @ 25
Medium Red	.....	.30
Fancy Red Sockeye	.....	.35

A Sleepy Humourist

Mrs. Timmid—John, wake up! There's a man downstairs; I'm sure I heard a noise, that sounded like a yawn.

Husband—Oh, go to sleep. What you heard was probably the rubber plant stretching itself.

DADDY'S EVENING  
FAIRY TALE  
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

STUPID ANIMALS.

"The ostrich in his yard in the zoo was grinning," said Daddy, "and of course as everyone knows he looks even more foolish than that way than any other. The ostrich is far from being a bright bird."

"He was not grinning at anything special. In fact, if you had asked him, and if he had been able to tell you, he would have said that he was grinning at absolutely nothing at all. He was just grinning!"

"The camel was sitting down in his zoo home, and he was chewing as hard as he could. His mouth went from side to side as he chewed and he also grinned in a very silly fashion."

"Don't you ever wish you had a short neck?" asked a sparrow who had hopped just outside the giraffe's cage.

"No, I don't bother to wish about anything," said the giraffe.

"What's the trouble?" asked the sparrow. "Are you too discouraged with life?"

"No," answered the giraffe. "I am not discouraged. I simply cannot be bothered with such things."

"That seems funny to me," said the sparrow. "It wouldn't be natural to live without fights and wishes and trying to get things. I can't understand you at all."

"Don't bother," said the giraffe. "I am sure it is too much trouble."

"It wouldn't be any trouble if I could only understand you," said the sparrow. "I've thought about it and thought about it, but it never did any good. You have always been a puzzle to me."

"I don't see why you ever bothered to think about it," said the giraffe.

"You really don't see why any creature takes the trouble to find out about anything, do you? Are you so terribly lazy?"

"Oh, I'm not energetic," said the giraffe, "but the chief trouble with me is my mind."

"Your mind?" repeated the sparrow as he hopped on a nearer bar, so he wouldn't miss a word of what the giraffe was saying.

"My mind," said the giraffe again. "I haven't much, you know. In fact, I don't believe I have any at all. Perhaps a wee scrap, but it certainly doesn't amount to anything. So as I haven't any sense, and very little mind, I never think about anything. You see, I couldn't if I tried!"

"I see," said the sparrow. "But doesn't it make you very unhappy to think that you are so stupid?"

"I don't think about it," said the giraffe. "I just am stupid, and that's all there is to it."

"Isn't there anything you bother to think about?" asked the sparrow. "Or is it impossible for you to think about anything?"

"I think about my food," said the giraffe. "I am very fond of hay and all sorts of vegetables. I also like mulberry leaves, and I absolutely love milk. I would rather have it than water any day."

"Well," said the sparrow, "I am glad you have some things to be interested in, and that is quite a list of different kinds of things to eat."

"Listen to me," said the ostrich from his yard. "I am the most stupid animal in the zoo. You mustn't believe the giraffe."

"I am far more stupid than you are," said the camel, as he went on chewing.

"The ostrich grinned even when he scolded the giraffe for boasting. 'You always take all the praise you can get,' he said, 'and you praise yourself too much.'"

"I shouldn't think it was praising himself to say he was so stupid," said the sparrow.

"We think it's fine to be stupid," said the camel.

"There is certainly no accounting for tastes," said the sparrow.

"And as he left the zoo and flew back to his luncheon of bread crumbs, he heard the keeper say:

"The camel and ostrich are very stupid, but the giraffe is quite the most stupid animal of all."

"So the sparrow knew that the giraffe must be feeling quite satisfied, and that the camel and ostrich were comforting themselves that at least they were very stupid."

More Important.

Assisted by a small son, a war gardener was striving manfully with his work, and after a special effort leaped, for a moment, on his spade, and looked around him.

His assistant also rested.

There was a moment's expressive silence, and then the boy remarked with conviction: "Father, this isn't gardening—it's farming."



The Ostrich Grinned.



Giraffe is the Most Stupid of All.

Why We Fight  
No. 5  
Because Germany Menaces the Freedom of the World and Russia Can no Longer Resist

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
Secretary of the War Council of the Union League Club of Chicago.

We are in this war with Germany because it is a war for freedom more truly than ever before was a war fought for the liberty of man. In times past, it is true, men have fought for freedom from oppressors. Sometimes they have won and sometimes they have lost. But always there has been a place in this big world where those who had lost in the struggle at home might go and find a country where they might enjoy the liberty they loved.

Now all is different. If the forces which are fighting for freedom in this war are defeated, there will be no place in the whole world to which they may go to find a refuge from Prussian domination. Every land under the sun will be directly or indirectly under control of the victor; and if the victor is autocracy, freedom perishes.

The land where freedom is most imminently menaced by the legions of Prussian autocracy, at this moment, is the land where unwonted freedom temporarily has run riot and has lost the power to fight for itself—Russia. We are fighting for the freedom of Russia, and must continue to fight for it until Russia learns what freedom means, and is again able to fight. If we do not, freedom will die in Russia; Prussian autocracy will rule and exploit the country for its own benefit; and the very forces which overthrew the czar will be turned against the freedom not only of themselves, but of other lands.

In years gone by, when the forces of revolution were showing themselves here and there in Russia, they had the sympathy of America in spite of the methods of terrorism of which we did not approve. When the czar and the kaiser, leaders of autocracy, were locked in a death grapple, Russia still had our sympathy, because she was fighting on the side of those who were seeking to safeguard the world from Prussian militarism.

When the czar was deposed over night American feelings were mixed. There was joy at the downfall of an old, and sometimes cruel autocracy, but there was fear that Russia would become too disorganized to fight for its rights, and all America hailed the Russian revolution as a blessing. It had become absolutely correct to say that the war was a war of democracy against autocracy. No pro-German could longer point to the czar, whenever an argument arose.

Finally came the bolshevik revolution, in which Kerensky was overthrown. Russian industry and Russian society were disorganized, and Russian armies ceased to fight. The kaiser's armies pressed on unopposed, took what they desired in spite of a signed peace, and Russia appeared to be about to pass completely under control of Germany. America stood aghast at the prank freedom had played, and American opinion turned largely against Russia, but thinking men refused to give up hope. Russia was and still is incapable of offering resistance, but Russia is not resigned to autocracy. It devolves upon others to fight for the freedom Russia must have.

The experience of other nations has been that men who loved freedom were willing to fight for it, and to die for it if necessary. The Russian attitude of nonresistance was something new in the world, and is hard to understand. The bolshevik represented the extreme idea of liberty. To them freedom meant not the right of the majority to choose their form of government, but the right of the individual to be free from all forms of governmental restraint. They would tear down the old order completely, at one stroke, and set up the millennium. They would divide the land, the factories and the tools among the workers, and have no masters henceforth.

Even in Russia, however, there were dissenters. Some took up arms; and the bolshevik, who fought the Germans not at all, fought their brothers most ferociously. The result was anarchy, lawlessness, massacre, the disorganization of the railways and the failure of the food supply. The millennium refused to come at the mere decree of the bolshevik. It was shown that there must be organization and government of some sort.

Russia will not longer fight side by side with her former allies. So insidious has been the German propaganda that, in many instances, Russian hatred of the allies seems to be deeper than hatred of Germany.

Therefore the United States cannot render direct aid to the struggling people of Russia. She cannot send them armies and supplies, for they have refused to do battle for themselves. To fight for Russia she must fight on the western front. She must do her share toward humbling the kaiser, and forcing him to relinquish his grasp on the East.

That is why we cannot talk peace with Germany as long as the kaiser has one single Russian province under his heel.

BATON ROUGE GIRL  
By MICHAEL LANE.

"Mr. Charles," she said, changing suddenly her lively expression for one that was serious but kind, "I am sorry, very, very sorry for you—but I cannot marry you."

He wilted within. He felt his very existence crumbling away. He was silent for a space. Then he said: "Why?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I do not love you, and surely you would not want to marry a woman who did not love you? Come now, would you? A loveless marriage!"

He took heart.

"This would not be loveless. By no means. You know I love you. I have told you so a thousand times, have attested it with my tears—and I am not given to weeping—have proved it to you dear Katherine. I would die for you. I would lie down and let you walk upon me. I would tear out my heart and give it to you—"

"Oh, please do not say things like these," she softly interrupted. "They only pain me. I know you love me, but I do not love you. If I did—"

And she sighed.

"But you could learn, you know. You might in time."

"No," she answered languidly, "it is useless." Then, brightening, "You will recover from this. It's hard, I know, but you'll recover. You'll live to laugh at it yet. Cheer up! 'Cheer up, my merry men, nor fear, nor wind, nor wave,' as Columbus said to his mariners."

She beamed on him, radiant like an angel. He could not resist her and he, too, smiled in turn.

"There!" she exclaimed, "you are better already. Didn't I tell you? And then, you know, this is only your first experience. You've never loved anybody but me, have you?"

The question hit him hard, and he changed instantly. He turned his face away from her.

"Yes," he said, as if speaking to himself.

"Oh," she said, in the most unconcerned of ways, "you never told me that before. Tell me all about it now."

"It was in Baton Rouge," he began, and his eyes themselves seemed to be in Baton Rouge as he spoke. "I was only twenty. She was eighteen. Yes, I loved her. I did, indeed."

"Was she dark or light?"

"Katherine herself was light."

"Dark," he answered, "her hair was rich chestnut and her eyes big and brown, like the eyes of Homer's ox. She was Greek, you know, and full of the South."

Katherine (who was herself northern) moved uneasily and devoured the face of her lover with eyes of strange interest.

"Go on!" she urged. "Why didn't you marry her? Did she love you?"

"That she did," he exclaimed with animation, looking Katherine full in the face. "Oh, yes. But she was religious and there never had been a free thinker in the family."

"How did you part?" she asked.

"In tears. You see, I was a boy, and intellectually proud, and I could not break my manhood by pretending to believe in a religion my intellect rejected. I could not believe in any religion whatever, and I conceived of degrading to pretend to do so."

"What was her name?" (This in a weak, hesitating voice.)

"Nana," and his lips caressed the sound.

Another long pause.

"Would you join a woman's religion, now if you loved her?"

"Why, of course," replied Charles carelessly. "I am not a boy now. What difference would it make?"

He arose and walked toward the window.

"Mr. Charles," exclaimed Katherine faintly, "Why not you go down there and marry her?"

He turned. She, too, had risen, and was now near him. He looked at her fondly.

"You ought to know why," he returned.

"Would you advise me to do it? Do you think the old love would come back? I wish I knew for certain, myself."

She was very near him by this time. Her eyes were cast down and her form was shrinking. He drew close to her and touched her shoulder. In a moment her arms were around his neck and her head nestled in just the right spot. A long space of silence. Then she whispered, "Sweetheart!"

"What is it, love?"

"Do you love me more than you loved the girl in Baton Rouge?"

What answer he made I will not disclose; but I will say this, that Baton Rouge was never so far away as it was at that very moment.

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Not a Proposal

"Miss Gwendoline, I have something to say to you."

"Yes?"

"I hardly know how to say it."

She decided to help him a little.

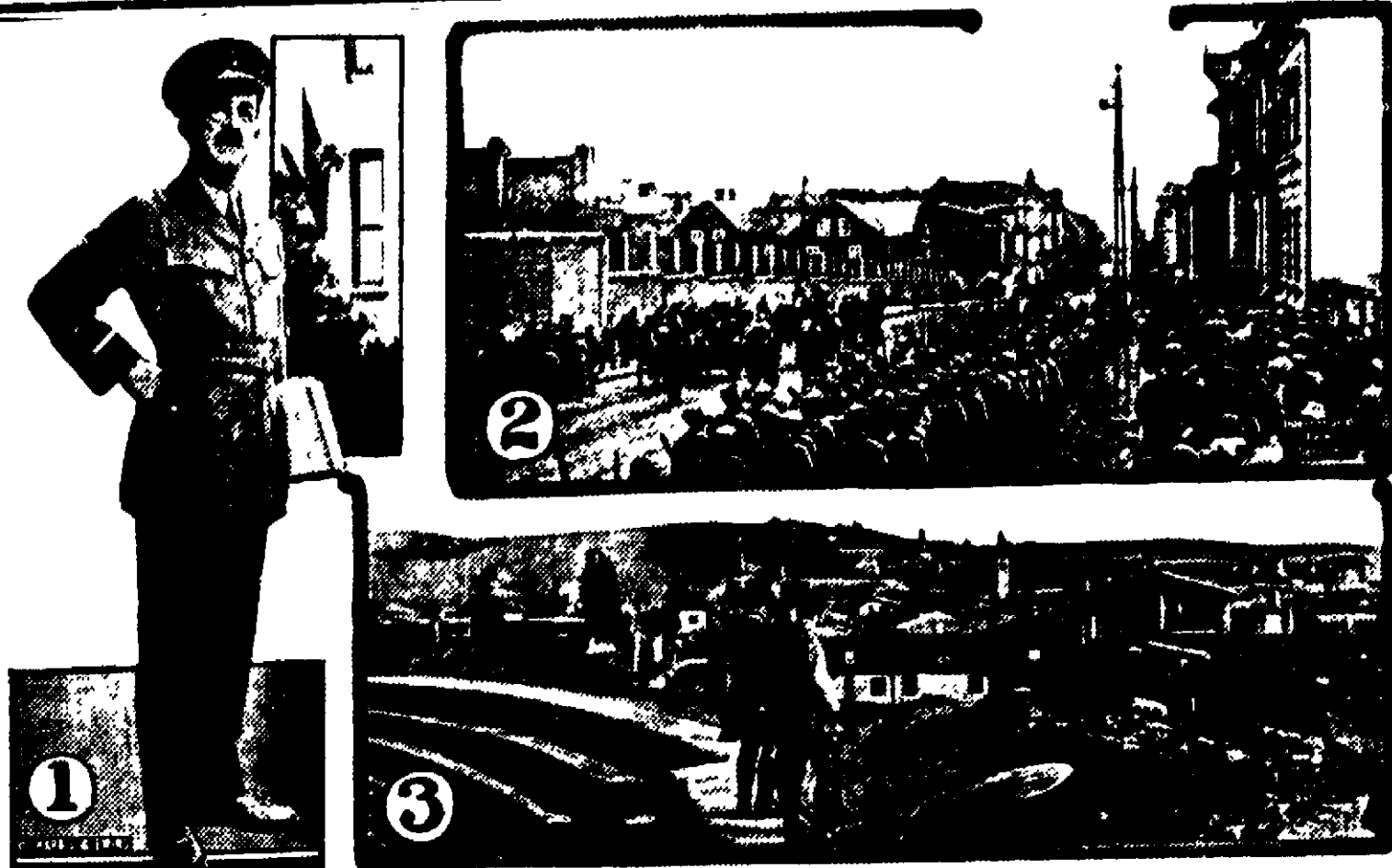
"One need have no hesitancy," said she, graciously, "in speaking freely to one who feels toward you as I do."

"That's what I thought. Well, you have a little too much powder on your nose."

Everything in its Place

When through with a thing put it where it belongs, so you will know just where to go when you want it again.





1—Major General Branker of the British air force, who is in America to arrange for transatlantic airplane flights. 2—Two corps of Czechoslovak troops arriving in Vladivostok on their way to France to help the allies. 3—Italian and French officers at Lake Garda looking over the region where it was believed the Austrians might resume their attack.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**Italians Convert the Austrian Drive Into a Defeat and a Disastrous Rout.**

**ENEMY LOSSES ARE 250,000**

**Germans Are Ready to Resume Offensive on West Front, but Allies Confident—Von Kuehlmann's Peace Talk a Fizzle—Baker Asks Postponement of Draft Limit Change.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The grand offensive of the Austrians in Italy, a failure almost from the start, developed into a defeat, and then suddenly into a disastrous rout last week. The hungry armies of Emperor Charles, unable to advance against the gallant Italians and their allies, took advantage of the sudden subsidence of the flood in the Piave to retreat under cover of darkness, but the dawn of Sunday revealed their movements and General Diaz struck swiftly. From the Montello to the sea the Italian artillery poured a murderous fire into the throats of Austrians who, abandoning their guns, were trying to get across the river. Then the infantry, and even the cavalry men, were called into action and speedily completed the rout. The Piave was almost choked with the enemy's dead.

Within two days the Austrians had not only lost all the ground they had gained in their first rush, but had been driven entirely across the river to and in some cases beyond their former lines. Their losses were conservatively estimated at 250,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In addition the Italians captured great numbers of guns and quantities of munitions and equipment.

The Austrian rear guards fought most stubbornly at the Montello and at the Zenson bend, those at the latter place protecting the two remaining permanent bridges between there and the mouth of the river. The enemy suffered severely from the work of the allied air forces and in this the new American aviators were conspicuous.

All Italy celebrated the great victory and the overenthusiastic, there as elsewhere, expected the Italian army to follow it up by driving the Austrians out of the country. But General Diaz is too wise to fall into a trap similar to the one that caught the enemy. The Austrians have been there long enough to have organized a very strong defensive line, and moreover, the Germans were rushing troops to their support all last week. Diaz did not fail to follow up his advantage in the mountain region, however, for it is there that the next attack is expected. His troops improved their positions very considerably especially at Monte Grappa, the height that is the key to the passage down to the plains between the Brenta and the Piave.

The crushing defeat of the Austrians has had enormous moral effect in all the belligerent countries. The news caused a profound depression in Austria and Germany, that was contrasted by the jubilation in the allied nations. Italy said that all it now asks is the presence of American troops in its front, and these presumably are on the way if not already there.

In the dual monarchy the disaster on the Piave only accentuated the various internal conditions, further encouraging the rebellious Czechs and Slovaks and Slavs, and increasing the general demand for food and peace. The government has neither the one nor the other to offer, for both are under the control of Germany. The spirit of revolution is rife in Austria-Hungary, but a note of warning is sounded by French statesmen, who declare that the allies must not count on the success of a rebellion there. The disaffected peoples are separate and without competent leadership and therefore are not easily led and the

troops necessary to suppress any uprisings. Putting Austria out of the war is not yet the way to a general peace.

German military leaders were reported very much disgusted with the failure of their Austrian allies, and it is believed they will now try their hand again on the west front in France or Flanders. Their arrangements for a resumption of the offensive were said last week to be about completed, and a great increase in the activity in the air heralded a new drive. But the comparative calm of several weeks had enabled the allies also to prepare, and their commanders expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to stop the Huns again, wherever they might elect to attack. Early in the week the American government let it be known that there were then in France 900,000 Americans, of whom 650,000 were combatants, and that by July 1 the number would be 1,000,000. These men are being put into the front lines with extraordinary rapidity, and are now holding sectors of varying length in at least six places.

The Americans in the Chateau Thierry region were the heroes of the media operation on the west front last week. Finding the Germans had established machine-gun nests in a corner of Bellons wood, they routed them out completely in a swift and brilliant night action, and then went on to clean up an enemy stronghold south of the village of Torcy. This required seven hours of fierce fighting, but at the end of that time the Americans were in undisputed possession of the objective, a wooded hill which commands the German positions in either direction. They had killed some 700 Huns and captured several hundred more, including a dozen officers. The work of the artillery in this operation was remarkable. The losses of the Americans were not out of proportion to the importance of the results.

As usual after a big offensive, Germany put forth another peace feeler, though without waiting for the full measure of Austria's failure to develop. This time Dr. Von Kuehlmann, secretary of foreign affairs, was the mouthpiece. His address in the reichstag not only was received with scorn by the allies, but served to arouse the anger of most of his own countrymen, for two reasons. First, he admitted that the central powers no longer had a chance to win victory by force alone; second, he declared that Russia was chiefly to blame for the war, and that France and England were next in order of culpability. So far as war aims and peace offers were concerned he said nothing new. The reichstag heard his address in gloomy silence and then the party leaders attacked it bitterly. It was reported Thursday that Dr. Von Kuehlmann was about to resign. He might be given a job as court jester in view of his statement that a preliminary condition of the exchange of peace views "must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry." The honesty and chivalry of Germany lie at the bottom of the peace with the Entente in the ruins of Russia, Belgium and in the wreckage of bombed Red Cross hospitals.

Russian news to the front in last week by sensational way. First was the news, first denied and then confirmed, that Nicholas the former czar had been killed by the bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg. One story said he was assassinated by soviet troops during their retreat to that city. Another report was that the bolshevik authorities there had convicted him after a short trial, condemned him to death and shot him.

Then word came from Moscow that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of the deposed ruler, had put himself at the head of the new Siberian government and issued a manifesto to the Russian people. The Czechoslovak army in Siberia was reported to have taken Irkutsk and to be fighting in Ekaterinburg, and, what is more remarkable, it is said to be commanded by General Alexieff, former Russian commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the allies have been trying to determine what they can do to

aid Russia and rid her of her Teuton conquerors. President Wilson declared himself for peaceful, not forceful intervention, and it is probable a commission of distinguished men, perhaps including representatives of all the allied nations, will be sent with offers of assistance and powers to arrange a plan of co-operation. Kerenky, who appeared unexpectedly in London on his way to America, is confident Russia will soon rejoin in the fight against the central powers. He and other Russian leaders, however, agree that the country will not tolerate foreign intervention in its internal affairs. It is economical and financial aid that Russia needs, and needs at once.

The Germans in southern Russia are making their way toward Smolensk, probably en route to Moscow, despite the protests of the bolshevik foreign minister. They also have landed a strong force at Poti, on the eastern coast of the Black sea.

In eastern Siberia General Semenov and his anti-bolshevik army, after having been driven across the Manchurian border, are again advancing because the forces opposing them were ordered to the protection of Irkutsk.

Germany is now receiving some food supplies from Ukraine, but these are mostly from the German army commissariat which buys them from the peasants at exorbitant prices.

Secretary of War Baker seemingly changed his mind suddenly about extending the draft age limits, for last week he and General March, chief of staff, appeared before the senate committee and agreed in urging that legislation to that end be postponed until the fall. At that time, they said, the war department would be able to submit a vast program for army enlargement, and would know how many soldiers could be transported overseas and how far it would be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required. Provost Marshal General Crowder said he still believed immediate action necessary, but being only a subordinate, he bowed to the decision of his superiors. The senate committee, which had agreed on twenty to forty years as the new draft limits, voted to defer action.

This provoked a storm of protest in congress, chiefly from Republican leaders who declared the delay was another evidence of the administration's procrastination and devotion to unpreparedness. The Democrats promised action in September and said there were enough men in class 1 to meet all requirements until then. To show that there is no need for immediate action Senator Hitchcock said:

"The information given to the committee is, in substance, this: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft we will have an army of 3,300,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 140,000 Canadians that we will bring into the army as the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 3,440,000 men. Now the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,470,000, so that we will have in this country, when this congress reconvenes at or is processed recess in September, over 2,000,000 men."

On Thursday the drawing of numbers to determine the order in which calls of the class of 1918, about 744,000 in number, shall be called to the colors was conducted in the senate office building, with much of the ceremony that marked the first drawing a year ago. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, drew out the first capsule with the number 246 enclosed. It was necessary to draw only 1,200 numbers. The new registrants will be placed at the foot of the lists in the classes to which they are assigned by their boards.

The senate agricultural committee, disregarding the advice of many prominent persons, adopted the amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill providing for national prohibition after June 30, 1919, and during the continuance of the war.

On Monday the house passed the \$5,300,000,000 fortifications bill, and the senate passed the \$3,500,000,000 sundry civil bill containing about \$2,000,000,000 more for the shipping program.

## MAY CHANGE TIME

**Railroad Commission Gives Portage Rates Hope That Soo Will Resume Old Schedule**  
(Portage Democrat)

Probability that the time of departure of the Soo passenger train from Portage will be changed from 3:30 p. m. back to the old time, 4:30 p. m., is indicated by a letter just addressed by the railroad commission of Wisconsin to R. H. Ashton, regional director of federal railroad administration, Chicago, a copy of which has reached the Portage Advancement association.

After reciting the complaint of Portage and other towns against the present schedule and discussing facts elicited at the public hearing held by the commission in Portage June 19, when Atty. J. L. Mahoney appeared for the Portage business men, all of which are familiar to readers of The Democrat, the letter concludes as follows:

"The reasons assigned by the Soo line representatives for making the change in schedule relate to economy of operation, it appearing that under the present schedule they are able to operate this train from Stevens Point to Portage and return within the eight-hour limit. The saving is estimated at from \$50 to \$60 per month. On the other hand, traffic on the line has fallen off since the change in schedule, and it is to be presumed that restoration of the old schedule would increase traffic somewhat as to offset in part at least the increased cost of operation."

"Under all the facts, this commission feels inclined to the belief that the present schedule does not afford adequate service and under normal conditions we would have no hesitation in ordering the old schedule restored. In view of the present national emergency, however, and of the director general's policy of curtailing operating expenses by cutting out superfluous train miles and other means, we are desirous of getting your views upon the matter of what relief is possible under all the circumstances."

"We probably do not need to assure you that this commission desires to co-operate with the federal government in every possible way in all matters affecting railroad service. Our own feeling in the matter is that the saving of trainmen's wages effected by the new schedule is so small in amount relatively as to be insignificant as compared with the admitted inconvenience to the traveling public."

"We will appreciate very much your comments on this situation."

Father—Agnes, is that young man still there?

Daughter—Yes, papa.

Father—Then ask him to bring in the morning paper before he goes, will you, dear?

## AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF PAPER MILL ROAD BONDS

The Common Council of the City of Stevens Point do ordain as follows: Section 1. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest of the Paper Mill Road Bonds of the City of Stevens Point, dated October 15, 1917 and falling due at the rate of \$1,000.00 per year on the 15th day of October in each of the years, 1920 to 1936, there shall be and there is hereby levied a direct annual tax upon all of the taxed property in the City of Stevens Point, sufficient to produce the following sums for the following years:

For the year 1918 the sum of \$350.00 for the payment of interest on said issue of bonds.

For the year 1919 the sum of \$1,850.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of the bonds No. 1 and No. 2 inclusive.

For the year 1920 the sum of \$1,800.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 3 and No. 4 inclusive.

For the year 1921 the sum of \$1,750.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 5 and No. 6 inclusive.

For the year 1922 the sum of \$1,700.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 7 and No. 8 inclusive.

For the year 1923 the sum of \$1,650.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 9 and No. 10 inclusive.

For the year 1924 the sum of \$1,600.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 11 and No. 12 inclusive.

For the year 1925 the sum of \$1,550.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 13 and No. 14 inclusive.

For the year 1926 the sum of \$1,500.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 15 and No. 16 inclusive.

For the year 1927 the sum of \$1,450.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 17 and No. 18 inclusive.

For the year 1928 the sum of \$1,400.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 19 and No. 20 inclusive.

For the year 1929 the sum of \$1,350.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 21 and No. 22 inclusive.

For the year 1930 the sum of \$1,300.00 for the payment of interest

on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 23 and No. 24 inclusive.

For the year 1931 the sum of \$1,250.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 25 and No. 26 inclusive.

For the year 1932 the sum of \$1,200.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 27 and No. 28 inclusive.

For the year 1933 the sum of \$1,150.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 29 and No. 30 inclusive.

For the year 1934 the sum of \$1,100.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 31 and No. 32 inclusive.

For the year 1935 the sum of \$1,050.00 for the payment of interest on said issue and to pay off the principal of bonds No. 33 and No. 34 inclusive.

Section 2. This ordinance is supplementary to and amendatory of an ordinance hereby passed on the 4th day of September 1917, whereof an ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds of Stevens Point to the amount of \$17,000.00 for the purpose of paying for the cost of construction of a concrete road from the westerly intersection of Church street and Seth street in said city of Stevens Point along said Seth street and Whiting avenue to the intersection of said Whiting avenue, to the south limits of said city, and further providing for the levying of an annual tax to pay the principal and interest thereof.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Dated July 2, 1918.

Passed July 2, 1918.

Approved July 3, 1918.

W. F. Owen, Mayor.

Attest: W. L. Bronson, City Clerk.

MRS. FRED AMBROSE

Wife of Former Stevens Point Young

Man Dies at Loveland, Colorado

Mrs. Fred Ambrose, wife of a former Stevens Point young man, died at Loveland, Colorado, at 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, June 28.

Mrs. Ambrose's maiden name was Minabelle Coggshall, and her marriage to Mr. Ambrose took place August 17, 1915. Loveland was the home of the young couple, and it was there that the funeral was held on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. E. C. Gibbs of Stockton, a sister of Mr. Ambrose, is in Loveland now, having been called there five weeks ago Sunday on account of the critical condition of Mrs. Ambrose.

Miss Lillian Reale returned to her home in Oakbrook last Thursday after spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bayne, Clark street.

This space is paid for by the Wisconsin Brewers' Association

## PATRIOTISM

IS IT PATRIOTISM when one's country is at war and fighting in the last trenches to maintain freedom, to

BRING on agitation relating to domestic or economic questions that can wait until the battle is won?

BRING about discord, dissention and strife of a semi-political character?

STIR up animosities and arouse antagonism relating to personal conduct and habits on subjects concerning which large numbers of the people differ?

CIRCULATE falsehoods respecting the character and conduct of our boys "over there" while they are unable to defend themselves from traducers at home?

LIE about alleged waste by legitimate industries at home and exaggerate and bear false witness against one's neighbor?

BRING up issues other than the main one "Win the War" to the disturbance of public unity?

WAS IT PATRIOTISM to hold up necessary legislation in Congress to force upon the country an "idea" to such an extent that the President of the United States was compelled to beg the leaders of the agitation to cease until certain bills could be acted upon?

To consume weeks of the time of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in efforts to pass measures to create issues other than the main one "Our Country?"

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE has done and is doing these things.

Let National Prohibition wait until the country is normal again.

Let us fight a united fight against a united enemy.